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within our rights in suggesting that at some very early time we get some assurances about the matter of our leaving to go out to our convention not later than the day before the 4th of July. I do not think that is an unreasonable request. It is not as if we wanted to go fishing somewhere or just go off on a slight vacation. This has to do with matters of extreme importance to many, many Members on our side of the aisle.

I am going to withdraw my reservation of objection very shortly, and I trust this request will be granted, but if we are willing to go along in matters of this sort, attempting to work out the business of the House of Representatives, then I think it is no more than fair that other people be willing to go along with us on what I insist again is a reasonable request.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

#### THE LATE CLARENCE S. LEA, FORMERLY A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to advise the Members of the House of the death Saturday of Clarence S. Lea, one of your former colleagues, a very distinguished Member, who had served as a Representative in Congress for 32 years from California's First District, the district which I now have the honor of representing.

This fine gentleman, who served for 32 years as a Member of this House was well known and respected by many of you. His tenure extended from 1916 until his retirement in 1948.

For some of you, who like me, are more recent Members of the House, Clarence Lea left a record of accomplishment that we would all like to follow and one which I would feel highly pleased to emulate.

As chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, he coauthored the Pure Food and Drug Act, also the legislation that established the Civil Aeronautics Administration which was the forerunner of the present Federal Aviation Agency. The CAA served as the basis for providing an agency to deal with civil aviation matters and it has now grown to the current Federal Aviation Agency which combines consideration of civil and the military aviation matters.

Former Congressman Lea also authored the Lea amendment to the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The death of Clarence S. Lea Saturday night in his home at Santa Rosa, Calif., at the age of 89 is a great personal loss to me, to the people of my district and to the entire citizenry of the United States.

In the past, I often sought and received his advice and he always granted it in the same nonpartisan spirit

which marked his own tenure in the House and the bipartisan support that he received from the electorate of the First District of California.

My heartfelt sympathy goes out to his wife Daisy. I know that everyone who knew him on a personal basis—as did our present Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], will join me in paying tribute to this fine gentleman, an eminent public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House may have 5 legislative days in which to include their remarks on the life and character of our late, beloved Congressman Clarence S. Lea.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished gentleman from California in this word of tribute to a very distinguished, able and beloved former Member of the House of Representatives. When I first came to the Congress some years ago, Mr. Lea was one of the ranking Members of the House. He served for 30 years. He was a man who was compassionate, warm, friendly and effective. I remember the work he did on the presidential electoral college amendment. He along with others did a great deal of research in that area.

Clarence Lea was a great Member of the House of Representatives and I join the distinguished gentleman in this expression of sorrow and extend to his loved ones my deepest personal sympathy and in this, I know I express the feelings of all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle who knew Clarence Lea.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, supplementing what the gentleman from California has said and the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma, has said, I just want to observe that I served on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with Clarence Lea. I served when he was chairman of that great committee. He was one of the most gentle, finest and courteous men I have ever known in my life. I remember one time we went to Baltimore to a dinner that was being given in his honor. I believe it was Bill Cole, a Member on the Democratic side of the House, who was in charge of the dinner. I was called upon to say a few words about Clarence Lea, and I said then, and I meant it, that if I could not have had my own father, I would have been really glad to take Clarence Lea; he was that fine a man.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Indiana.

#### WORK PLANS TRANSMITTED PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF THE WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. COOLEY] which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1964.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
The Speaker,  
The House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Agriculture on June 18, 1964, considered the following work plans transmitted to you by executive communication and referred to this committee, and unanimously approved each of such plans. The work plans involved are:

Prairie Creek watershed, Indiana, executive communication No. 2042, 88th Congress.  
Patterson, Brixius, Grey Creek watershed, New York, executive communication No. 2042, 88th Congress.

Nanticoke Creek watershed, New York, executive communication No. 2288, 87th Congress.

Lyon Swamp-White Oak Swamp watershed, North Carolina, executive communication No. 2042, 88th Congress.

Little Choconut, Finch Hollow, and Trout Brook watersheds, New York, executive communication No. 2042, 88th Congress.

Lee-Phillips, Dunn Swamp, and Cedar watershed, Arkansas, executive communication No. 2042, 88th Congress.

Branch tributaries watershed, North Carolina, executive communication No. 2042, 88th Congress.

Sincerely yours,  
HAROLD D. COOLEY,  
Chairman.

#### ADDITION TO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of advising the House of an addition to the program.

We will add to the program for tomorrow H.R. 9124, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to vitalize the Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and for other purposes; a bill that will be considered under an open rule and with 2 hours of general debate.

#### CASTRO'S SUBVERSIVE TACTICS NOW BEING APPLIED AGAINST THE BRITISH

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Castro's subversive tactics are now being applied against the British, and it is time the British stopped aiding Castro

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and started cooperating with U.S. efforts against Cuba.

For some time now the United States has been trying to get our good "friend" Great Britain to prohibit trade and shipping to Cuba. Each month, for example, the number of vessels flying the British flag into Cuba is significantly higher than those of our other allies.

Yet most of our other allies have either stopped shipping to Cuba, or given assurances that they will stop in the near future. But we have received no such assurances from Britain. In fact, British officials have in some cases indicated the contrary, despite strong indications of displeasure from the President himself.

According to latest intelligence estimates of ship traffic to Cuba a total of 58 British vessels have called in Castro's ports between March and June 12 of this year. In comparison, 60 Russian ships have gone to Cuba during May and early June.

The only practical way to keep the island of Cuba supplied is by ship. When a British ship goes into Cuba it just means one less the Russians have to send.

Yet Great Britain now has good reason to reassess her policies toward Castro. British Guiana's Cheddi Jagan is an open Castro admirer, and like Castro, claims himself to be a Marxist. And who is helping Jagan in his efforts against the British? No one but Communist Castro himself. Just last week the tiny Dutch territory of Surinam, lying adjacent to British Guiana, called for help from the Dutch Navy because of intensified Castro-directed arms shipments to Jagan followers.

Here is a situation which clearly threatens the British interests in this hemisphere. England is now in a position where further assistance to Castro only boomerangs against her.

Britain should not only end its shipping, but its trade with Castro as well. You will recall the sale of British buses to Cuba. That is only part of the picture—last year Castro was aided by a total of \$34.7 million in British purchases from Communist Cuba.

Ironically, Britain suffers an imbalance in trade with Castro, as exports to Cuba last year amounted to some \$6 million.

In light of these facts, I feel certain the British people would support a quick halt to further aid to Castro.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality of the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 163, today, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct my remarks in the third column of page 13904 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 19, 1964, by substituting for the numeral 100 in the seventh line of my remarks the numeral 200. This was the number of guests at a recent State dinner at the White House to which I had referred.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### SOVIET ANARCHY ON THE HIGH SEAS

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, American halibut fishermen report that Soviet fishing vessels are trying to run them off traditional American fishing grounds in the Gulf of Alaska. Soviet fishing vessels are showing no regard for our American boats. The Russians crisscross over American fishermen's gear causing great and deliberate loss of property.

Mr. Speaker, I have called on the State Department for prompt and vigorous action to afford American citizens with constitutionally guaranteed protection on the high seas.

It is time that the Soviet Union is told in no uncertain terms to end its highseas "anarchy."

#### LIMITING RUINOUS BEEF IMPORTS

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the heat must be having its effect on some Government officials.

True to the ADA philosophy, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has refused to do anything about limiting ruinous beef imports, in spite of the fact that 11 percent of the domestic consumption of beef last year was imported.

In an effort to defend this liberal position, the Secretary has been trying to make the American farmer believe that these beef imports have not damaged the domestic market or the domestic price. But last week he came out with a big statement that he was going to save the beef industry by having the Government buy up tons of beef, give part of it away under the school lunch program, and then he will give tons and tons of it away under Public Law 480.

What do you suppose is the first country to get virtually free beef under Public Law 480? You are correct. It is Uruguay in South America. Last year Uruguay sold on the American market 12.2 million pounds of beef, most of it canned beef or, if you please, 24 million pounds of carcass weight equivalent. Now Mr. Freeman proposes to sell back to them for their currency which cannot be taken out of their country—in other words, we are going to give them 8 million pounds of beef, probably some of it their own beef which was shipped up here last year.

Possibly it is the heat, possibly it is a philosophy of government.

#### IMPROVED PROMOTION OPPORTUNITY FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 784 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10322) to extend the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1959, Public Law 86-155, as amended (74 Stat. 396) to provide improved opportunity for promotion for certain officers in the naval service. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH]; and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 784 provides for consideration of H.R. 10322, a